

Figure 1 consists of 12 histograms arranged in a single row. Each histogram represents the distribution of the number of non-zero elements in the vector x for a specific value of n . The x-axis for all histograms is labeled 'Number of non-zero elements' and ranges from 0 to 120. The y-axis is labeled 'Frequency' and ranges from 0 to 100. The histograms are labeled with n values: 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, and 120. For $n=10$, the distribution is centered around 60. As n increases, the distribution shifts to the right, and the peak frequency decreases. For example, for $n=120$, the distribution is centered around 120, and the frequency is very low.

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